

Contents

5. Space, Time, Matter and Cosmology	1
5.1 Position	1
5.1.1 Location on the Earth's Surface	1
5.1.2 The Celestial Sphere and Astronomical Coordinates	7
5.1.3 Transformation of Astronomical Coordinates	13
5.1.4 Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Refraction	15
5.2 Distance and Luminosity	24
5.2.1 Distance of the Sun, Moon and Planets.	24
5.2.2 Distance to the Nearby Stars – Trigonometric Parallax.	26
5.2.3 Distance to the Nearby Stars – Stellar Motions	28
5.2.4 Apparent and Absolute Luminosity	29
5.2.5 Absolute Luminosity of Variable Stars	37
5.2.6 Kinematic Distance and Galactic Structure	42
5.2.7 Luminosity, Distance, Luminosity Function and Mass Density of Galaxies	47
5.2.8 The Hubble Constant and the Expanding Universe	58
5.2.9 Extragalactic Distances and Cosmological Models	66
5.3 Time	69
5.3.1 International Atomic Time (TAI).	69
5.3.2 Dynamical Time.	69
5.3.3 Julian Date, Tropical Year, Synodic Month and Calendars	70
5.3.4 Sidereal Time (ST), or Star Time	73
5.3.5 Universal Time (UT), or Sun Time, Time Zones and the Equation of Time	74
5.3.6 Variation in the Earth's Rotation	78
5.3.7 Relations Between Sidereal Time and Universal Time	80
5.3.8 Age of the Earth, Moon and Meteorites	82
5.3.9 Age of the Sun, Stars and Star Clusters	85
5.3.10 Nucleochronology and the Age of our Galaxy	102
5.3.11 Approximate Expansion Age of the Universe	107
5.3.12 Expansion Age from Cosmological Models	109
5.4 Mass	114
5.4.1 Inertial Mass, Gravitational Mass and the Newtonian Gravitational Constant	114
5.4.2 Mass of the Sun, Earth, Moon and Planets	116
5.4.3 Mass and Mass Loss of Stars	118
5.4.4 Mass of Galaxies – Light Emitting Regions	123
5.4.5 Mass of Galaxies – Beyond the Luminous Boundaries . .	125
5.4.6 Dark Matter	136

5.5 Relativity and Its Consequences	145
5.5.1 Formulae of General Relativity	145
5.5.2 Tests of the Special and General Theories of Relativity	149
5.5.3 Gravitational Radiation	169
5.5.4 Gravitational Lenses	178
5.6 Compact Objects and Accretion Power	185
5.6.1 White Dwarf Stars, Neutron Stars, Pulsars, X-ray Binaries, and Accretion	185
5.6.2 Black Holes – Theory and Observation	197
5.6.3 Radio Galaxies, Quasars, Superluminal Motions, Active Galactic Nuclei, Supermassive Black Holes, and Galactic Micro-Quasars	214
5.7 Big Bang Cosmology	228
5.7.1 The Homogeneous and Isotropic Universe	228
5.7.2 The Inflation Scenario	234
5.7.3 Classical Tests of Cosmological Models	240
5.7.4 Big Bang Nucleosynthesis and the Baryon Density of the Universe	249
5.7.5 The Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation	269
5.7.6 The Shape, Structure, Content, and Formation of the Universe	277
5.7.6.1 Distribution of Galaxies in Space and Time	277
5.7.6.2 Large-Scale Peculiar Motions of the Galaxies	289
5.7.6.3 Ripples in the Background Radiation	297
5.7.6.4 Formation of Structure in the Universe	302
5.7.6.5 Using Invisible Matter to Force Formation	310
References Volume II	319
Author Index Volume II	395
Subject Index Volume II	409

Contents for Volume I

1. Continuum Radiation	1
1.1 Static Electric Fields	1
1.2 Static Magnetic Fields	2
1.3 Electromagnetic Fields in Matter – Constitutive Relations	4
1.4 Induced Electromagnetic Fields	5
1.5 Continuity Equation for the Conservation of Charge	6
1.6 Maxwell's Equations	6
1.7 Boundary Conditions	7
1.8 Energy Density of the Electromagnetic Field	8
1.9 Poynting Energy Flux and Poynting's Theorem	8

1.10 Electromagnetic Momentum and Radiation Pressure	8
1.11 Lorentz Force Law	8
1.12 Electromagnetic Plane Waves	9
1.13 Polarization of Plane Waves – The Stokes Parameters	11
1.14 Reflection and Refraction of Plane Waves	12
1.15 Dispersion Relations	14
1.16 Lorentz Coordinate Transformation	15
1.17 Lorentz Transformation of the Electromagnetic Field	16
1.18 Induced Electric Fields in Moving or Rotating Matter (Unipolar [Homopolar] Induction)	16
1.19 Electromagnetic Field of a Point Charge Moving with a Uniform Velocity	17
1.20 Vector and Scalar Potentials (The Retarded and Liénard–Wiechert Potentials)	17
1.21 Electromagnetic Radiation from an Accelerated Point Charge .	19
1.22 Electromagnetic Radiation from Electric and Magnetic Dipoles	20
1.23 Thermal Emission from a Black Body	21
1.24 Radiation Transfer and Observed Brightness	25
1.25 Magnetobremsstrahlung or Gyroradiation (Gyromagnetic and Synchrotron Radiation) of a Single Electron	26
1.26 Synchrotron Radiation from an Ensemble of Particles	36
1.27 Synchrotron Radiation in a Plasma	41
1.28 Additional Modifications of the Synchrotron Radiation Spectrum	43
1.29 Bremsstrahlung (Free–Free Radiation) of a Single Electron .	45
1.30 Bremsstrahlung (Free–Free Radiation) from a Plasma	48
1.31 Photoionization and Recombination (Free–Bound) Radiation .	51
1.32 Astrophysical Plasmas	55
1.33 Propagation of Electromagnetic (Transverse) Waves in a Plasma	59
1.34 Propagation of Longitudinal (P mode) Waves in a Plasma: Plasma Line Radiation and Čerenkov Radiation	62
1.35 Scattering from a Harmonic Oscillator	65
1.36 Rayleigh Scattering by Bound Electrons	67
1.37 Thomson and Klein–Nishina Scattering by a Free Electron .	68
1.38 Compton Scattering by Free Electrons and Inverse Compton Radiation	69
1.39 Rayleigh Scattering from a Small Sphere	72
1.40 Interstellar Dust, Extinction and Reddening of Stars	74
1.41 Mie Scattering from a Homogeneous Sphere of Arbitrary Size .	78
1.42 Radar Backscatter	80
1.43 Phase Change and Scattering Angle Due to Fluctuations in Electron Density	84
1.44 The Scintillation Pattern	86

2. Monochromatic (Line) Radiation	91
2.1 Parameters of the Atom	91
2.2 Einstein Probability Coefficients, Bound-Bound Photoprocesses	94
2.3 Einstein Probability Coefficient for Spontaneous Emission from an Electric Dipole	95
2.4 Relation of the Electric Dipole Emission Coefficient to the Classical Damping Constant and the Oscillator Strength	96
2.5 Probability Coefficient for Spontaneous Emission from a Magnetic Dipole	97
2.6 Probability Coefficient for Spontaneous Emission from an Electric Quadrupole	98
2.7 Radiation Transfer	99
2.8 Resonance Absorption of Line Radiation	101
2.9 Line Intensities Under Conditions of Local Thermodynamic Equilibrium	102
2.10 Line Intensities When Local Thermodynamic Equilibrium Does Not Apply	104
2.11 Planetary Nebulae, Forbidden Lines, Recombination Spectra and the Balmer Decrement	109
2.12 Ionized Hydrogen (H II) Regions and Atomic Recombination Lines	116
2.13 Atomic Fine Structure	125
2.14 Interstellar Hydrogen, Atomic Hyperfine Structure, and the Interstellar Medium	139
2.15 Line Radiation from Molecules	146
2.15.1 Energies and Frequencies of the Molecular Transitions .	150
2.15.2 Line Intensities and Molecular Abundances	157
2.15.3 The Formation and Destruction of Molecules	160
2.16 Line Radiation from Stellar Atmospheres – The Fraunhofer Spectrum and the Curve of Growth	166
2.17 Effects Which Alter the Emitted Line Frequency	176
2.18 Doppler Broadening (a Gaussian Profile)	185
2.19 Broadening Due to Rotating or Expanding Sources	188
2.20 Collision Broadening (Stark or Pressure Broadening)	188
2.20.1 Ion Broadening – The Quasi-Static Approximation .	188
2.20.2 Electron Broadening – The Impact Approximation .	192
2.20.3 Wing Formulae for Collisional Broadening of Line Radiation from Hydrogen-Like Atoms	195
2.20.4 Van der Waals Broadening Due to Collisions with Neutral Hydrogen Atoms	199
2.20.5 Resonance Broadening Due to Interactions of Radiating and Ground State Atoms	199
2.21 Natural Broadening (a Lorentz Dispersion Profile)	200
2.22 Combined Doppler, Lorentz, and Holtsmark Line Broadening (the Voigt Profile)	202

3. Gas Processes	203
3.1 Microstructure of a Gas	203
3.1.1 Boltzmann's Equation, the Fokker–Planck Equation, the B.B.G.K.Y. Hierarchy, Maxwell's Distribution Function, and the Vlasov Equation.	203
3.1.2 Collisions – The Mean Free Path and Mean Free Time Between Collisions.	206
3.1.3 Viscosity and the Reynolds Number	208
3.1.4 Electrical Conductivity and Mobility.	209
3.1.5 Diffusion and the Magnetic Reynolds Number.	211
3.1.6 Heat Conductivity and the Prandtl Number.	212
3.2 Thermodynamics of a Gas	213
3.2.1 First Law of Thermodynamics and the Perfect Gas Law. .	213
3.2.2 Thermal (or Heat) Capacity, Molecular Heat, and Specific Heat	214
3.2.3 Adiabatic Processes	215
3.2.4 Polytropic Processes	216
3.2.5 Second Law of Thermodynamics and the Entropy of a Gas	217
3.2.6 Combined First and Second Laws.	219
3.2.7 Nernst Heat Theorem	222
3.2.8 Fluctuations in Thermodynamic Quantities	223
3.3 Statistical Properties and Equations of State.	224
3.3.1 The Nondegenerate, Perfect Gas	224
3.3.1.1 Maxwell Distribution Function for Energy and Velocity.	224
3.3.1.2 The Energy Density and Equation of State of a Perfect Gas	225
3.3.1.3 Boltzmann Equation for the Population Density of Excited States	226
3.3.1.4 The Saha–Boltzmann Ionization Equation.	227
3.3.1.5 Strömgren Radius for the Sphere of Ionization .	232
3.3.2 The Degenerate Gas – Number Density, Energy Density, Entropy Density, and the Equation of State	236
3.3.2.1 Fermi–Dirac Statistics and Functions	236
3.3.2.2 Equation of State of a Degenerate Electron Gas – White Dwarf Stars	238
3.3.2.3 Equation of State of a Degenerate Neutron Gas – Neutron Stars	244
3.3.2.4 The Neutrino Gas – Number Density, Energy Density, Entropy Density, and the Equation of State	248
3.3.3 The Photon Gas	249
3.3.3.1 Einstein–Bose Statistics	249
3.3.3.2 Equation of State, Energy Density, and Entropy of a Photon Gas	250

3.4 Macrostructure of a Gas – The Virial Theorem	251
3.4.1 The Virial Theorem of Clausius	251
3.4.2 Ritter’s Relation	253
3.4.3 Chandrasekhar Limiting Mass for Degenerate Matter . .	253
3.4.4 Conditions for Gravitational Contraction in the Presence of a Magnetic Field or an External Pressure	254
3.4.5 Gravitational Contraction, Hydrodynamic Time Scale, Free-Fall Time, and the Kelvin–Helmholtz Contraction Time	256
3.4.6 Stable Equilibrium Ellipsoids of Rotating Liquid Masses	257
3.5 Gas Macrostructure – Hydrodynamics	263
3.5.1 The Continuity Equation for Mass Conservation	263
3.5.2 Euler’s Equation (the Navier–Stokes and Bernoulli’s Equations)	264
3.5.3 The Energy Equation	265
3.5.4 Atmospheres – Hydrostatic Equilibrium, the Barometric Equation, Scale Height, Escape Velocity, Stellar Winds, and the Solar Corona	267
3.5.5 Convection – Schwarzschild Condition, Prandtl Mixing Length Theory, Rayleigh and Nusselt Numbers, Boussinesq Equations	273
3.5.6 Sound Waves	278
3.5.7 Helioseismology	281
3.5.8 Isentropic Flow – The Adiabatic Efflux of Gas	293
3.5.9 Shock Waves	296
3.5.10 Hydrodynamic Gravity Waves	300
3.5.11 Jeans Condition for Gravitational Instability, Star Formation	301
3.5.12 Magnetohydrodynamics and Alfvén Waves	305
3.5.13 Turbulence	308
3.5.14 Accretion	311
3.5.15 Stellar Variability and Oscillation Theory	314
3.5.16 Instabilities in Fluids and Plasmas	320
3.5.16.1 Rayleigh–Taylor Instability	321
3.5.16.2 Kelvin–Helmholtz Instability	324
3.5.16.3 Instabilities Due to Velocity Anisotropies	324
3.5.16.4 Pinch Instability	328
3.5.16.5 Tearing–Mode Instability and Magnetic Reconnection	329
4. High Energy Astrophysics	331
4.1 Early Fundamental Particles, Symbols, and Definitions	331
4.1.1 The Electron, Proton, Neutron, and Photon and Their Antiparticles	331
4.1.2 Symbols, Nomenclature, and Units	333

4.1.3	Binding Energy, Mass Defect, Mass Excess, Atomic Mass, Mass Fraction, Packing Fraction, Energy Release, Magic Numbers, and Mass Laws	334
4.1.4	Alpha Decay and Other Natural Nuclear Reactions	337
4.2	Thermonuclear Reaction Rates	340
4.2.1	Definition and Reciprocity Theorem for Cross Sections	340
4.2.2	Nonresonant Neutron Capture Cross Section	341
4.2.3	Nonresonant Charged Particle Cross Section	342
4.2.4	Resonant Cross Sections for Neutrons and Charged Particles – Breit–Wigner Shapes.	343
4.2.5	Reaction Rate, Mean Lifetime, and Energy Generation	343
4.2.6	Nonresonant Reaction Rates	344
4.2.7	Resonant Reaction Rates	347
4.2.8	Inverse Reaction Rates and Photodisintegration	351
4.2.9	Electron Shielding – Weak and Strong Screening	352
4.2.10	Pycnonuclear Reactions	354
4.3	Weak Interaction Processes	356
4.3.1	Electron Neutrino, Mu Neutrino, Muons, Pions, and Weak Interaction Theory	356
4.3.2	Beta Decay	361
4.3.3	Electron Capture	366
4.3.4	The URCA Processes	368
4.3.5	Neutrino Pair Emission	374
	4.3.5.1 Neutrino Bremsstrahlung and Neutrino Synchrotron Radiation	375
	4.3.5.2 Electron Positron (Pair) Annihilation Neutrinos	378
	4.3.5.3 Photoneutrino Process	379
	4.3.5.4 Plasma Neutrino Process	381
	4.3.5.5 Photocoulomb and Photon–Photon Neutrinos	382
	4.3.5.6 The Muon and Pion Neutrino Processes	382
4.3.6	Neutrino Opacities	384
4.3.7	Solar Neutrinos	387
4.3.8	Neutrino Oscillations	394
4.3.9	Neutrino Emission from Stellar Collapse and Supernovae	400
4.4	Nucleosynthesis of the Elements	402
4.4.1	Stellar Nucleosynthesis and the Abundances of the Elements	402
4.4.2	Nucleosynthetic Processes in Ordinary Stars – Energy Generation Stages and Reaction Rates	406
4.4.3	Equilibrium Processes	414
4.4.4	Explosive Burning Processes	417
4.4.5	Nuclide Abundance Equations	419
4.4.6	Formation of the Rare Light Elements – Spallation Reactions	424
4.4.7	Rapid Thermonuclear Reactions in Supernovae Explosions	429

4.5	High Energy Particles and High Energy Radiation	432
4.5.1	Creation of High Energy Particles and Energetic Radiation	433
4.5.1.1	Creation of Electron–Positron Pairs by Gamma Ray Absorption in the Presence of a Nucleus	433
4.5.1.2	Creation of Electron–Positron Pairs by Charged Particles	433
4.5.1.3	Creation of Electron–Positron Pairs by Two Photon Collision	434
4.5.1.4	Creation of μ -Meson Pairs by Gamma Rays in the Presence of a Nucleus	435
4.5.1.5	Creation of Recoil (Knock-on) Electrons by Charged Particle Collision	435
4.5.1.6	Creation of Photons by Electron–Positron Annihilation	436
4.5.1.7	Creation of π -Mesons, μ -Mesons, Positrons, Electrons, Photons, and Neutrinos by Nuclear Interaction	437
4.5.1.8	Emission of a High Energy Photon by the Inverse Compton Effect	437
4.5.1.9	High Energy Photon Emission by the Bremsstrahlung of a Relativistic Electron or Muon	438
4.5.1.10	Photon Emission by the Synchrotron Radiation of a Relativistic Electron (Magnetobremsstrahlung)	439
4.5.1.11	Photon Emission from Nuclear Reactions	440
4.5.1.12	Energetic Particles and Radiation from Solar Flares	440
4.5.2	Energy Loss Mechanisms for High Energy Particles and High Energy Radiation	453
4.5.2.1	Charged Particle Energy Loss by Ionization	453
4.5.2.2	Electron Energy Loss by Bremsstrahlung	455
4.5.2.3	Electron Energy Loss by Compton Scattering – The Inverse Compton Effect	456
4.5.2.4	Electron Energy Loss by Synchrotron (Magneto-Bremsstrahlung) Radiation	458
4.5.2.5	Photon Energy Loss by the Photoelectric Effect, Compton Scattering, and Pair Formation	458
4.5.3	The Origin of High Energy Particles	460
4.5.3.1	Energy Spectrum of Cosmic Ray Electrons, Protons, and Positrons	460
4.5.3.2	Acceleration Mechanisms for High Energy Particles	466
4.5.3.3	The Origin of High Energy Photons	470
	References Volume I	475
	Author Index Volume I	573
	Subject Index Volume I	591